

Kewspapers by Photography.

Books are reproduced in this country directly from photographic plates, and so cheaply as to sell for one half the price of reprints by the usual type methods—the Encyclopedia Britannica, of which sevenvolumes have been issued, being the most important work thus far photographically reproduced. By chance it was discovered that the gelatine plate, from which the electrotype is made in this process, could be printed from directly, giving a larger number of good copies than the hardest electrotype. The New York Evening Post now says the most recent development in this direction, and one which has scarcely been foreseen until very recently, is the proposed use of the gelatine process of printing for newspaper

A western inventor has been engaged for some time in an experiment, which aims at nothing less than the entire elimination of the compositor for book work and even newspaper work. The process is virtually that already followed by the firms which reproduce English works by photography, but instead of photographing a printed page, it is now proposed to photograph from type written pages, and reducing the plate at the same time to the size of ordinary print to place the resulting gelatine plate upon a printing press and use it instead of the electrotype made from the metal types. The late Col. Richard Howe, the veteran press inventor, in reviewing the development of the printing press during his lifetime, said: "I have some idea that the next jump will have some acta that the next jump with be in the direction of photographing the newspaper upon the sheet of paper as it flies through the press. I don't know how such a thing can be done, but with the instantaneous process of lightning photographs some genius will use it for the newspapers." He did not live to see any experiment made in the direction of actural photography of newspapers, but there seems to have been something almost prophetic in his suggestion of pho-tography for the newspaper of the future.

The Coin Collecting Craze.

"The coin collecting craze begins in curious ways," said B. H. Collins, of the treasury department. The foremost col; lector of the United States, who died recently, became a collector through accidental desire to possess a big cent of the year of his birth, 1799. His collection was sold after his death at auction. It brought \$20,000, and it would today realize double that sum. The cost of rare coins increases year by year, and the increase in values during the past five years has been over 200 per cent. Coins not only be rare, but they must be in good condition, and the best are hard to obtain. A perfect coin of some dates are as rare as a Maud S., a peschblow vase or a Kohincor diamond.

What are the leading specialties of the United States collectors?"

Three-fourths of the collectors of this country collect United States and colonial us, and the others collect miscellaneous us, and the and modern, foreign and Some collect only certain les, some only gold coins, some silver of some only copper. My specialty is per cents. Its coins are the rarest to found in perfect condition, and the valies of copper coins are more certain. It is very hard to find fine specimens. The cents and half cents have circulated to such an extent that they have become worn, disfigured, black and smooth, and rare cents in good condition are thus very

Choosing a Physician. "Doctor," said a prominent scientist to

an equally prominent physician, "when you are sick, who attends n are sick, who attends you?"
"Why do you ask?" replied the doctor. "Oh." was the response, "I want to find out whom the doctors select to attend them; that man shall be my physi-

But shun the man who habitually speaks ill of his professional brethren; he is not a generous man, probably not a just one. Shun also the man who has a sure cure for every ill, and is always ready to promise that he can help you; who beasts of his wonderful cures, and never owns a failure; who is always talking about his cures, and telling what a heavy business he does. His stock in trade is bluff and brag. And shun the positive man, who has a ready answer to every question, who can tell exactly what the matter is, how it was caused, and what the result will be. He knows too much -to be honest. Medicine is not a positive science, and where there are so many elements of uncertainty, it is not in human nature to know the end from the begin-ning.—Demorest's Monthly.

The Slav's Love of Music.

The Bohemian Dyorak relates in an autobiographical sketch that in his country every child must study music. "The law enacting this is old; it was once repealed, but is in force again. Herein I consider lies one great secret of the natural talent the very heart of the people, and beautiful things they were. I intend some day writing an oratorio into which I shall introduce some of these chorals. Slavs all love music. They may work all day in the fields, but they are always singing, and the true musical spirit burns bright within them. How they love the dance, too! On Sunday, when church is over, they begin their music and dancing, and often keep it up without cessation till early in the following morning. Each village has its band of eight or ten musicians."- Home Journal.

Exercise for Heart Disease.

The mistake is frequently made of advising subjects of heart disease to keep absolutely quiet. This is all wrong. Exercise in moderation is beneficial, and protracts the course of the disease. The muscular substance of the heart, like all other muscles, needs exercise, and must have it, otherwise it cannot keep up its nutrition to the highest point pe Indeed, Professor Oertel goes so far as to recommend mountain climbing as the best form of exercise for these cases. It may be that this is going a little too far, but there can be no question as to the benefits to be had from moderate exercise in this class of cases .- Globe-Democrat.

Good Health and Work.

There are many persons in the world whose only capital is health. They are engaged in work of various kinds, and so long as health lasts they earn a good liv-They must learn how to avoid illness by living in the right way. There ere others who have lived wrongly in youth, but have found out their errors in time to have a fairly good constitution left. These may live to a ripe old age, healthfully, if they only take care. There are still others with everything that riches can give, these must learn to live rightly, too, if they want to be well. Plain food, exercise, etc., will enable these to tive long, as they are not troubled by the necessity of work so that they may ave Wealth comes not from our in some, but from the amount we save of itso health comes not from the amount we have to go on with, but from the amount we save, by not spending it on tritles which waste our strength and give us no return - Dr Allison.

IN THE SUGAR CAMP.

A SHORT CHAPTER OF WOOD LORE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

What Poets and Painters Have Done for the "Sugar Bush"-A Penosylvania Writer Bogs Leave to Differ-How Maple Sugar is Made.

Pennsylvania farmers manufacture over 2,000,000 pounds of maple sugar every spring. The bulk of this is made in the counties on and west of the Alleghany mountains, but the northern and northeastern counties produce a large amount of superior quality.

Poets and painters have successed in throwing a glamour of romance and rustic picturesqueness about the sugar camp, and a great amount of sentiment is annually wasted on them by persons who have no closer knowiedge of the woods in March than the poet and painter have given them. In reality, the sugar bush is a nasty, soggy place. The sugar farmer has discovered many

curious facts about the maple and its sap. For the sap to run freely there must be well mingled conditions of heat, cold and light. A still and dry yet dease atmosphere, with a north or west wind blowing, is the best for sap running. That is the weather referred to by the farmer in his saying: "When fires burn best then sap runs best." When the ground thaws during the day and freezes at night, and there is plenty of snow in the woods, "sap weather" is prime. A heavy anow storm during the sap season, followed by a freeze and a thaw, will make the owner of a sugar bush happy. "A few trees will produce as much sap as a good many," is an an anomalous saying of the sugar farmer. It means that trees standing close together divide the aggregate flow made possible by the extact of soil they cover, which aggregate would be as great if there were half as many trees draining the spot. Night sap, or sap that runs at night, will make more sugar than the same quantity during the day. Sap contains more saccharine substance when caught either immediately before or just after a snow storm or freeze up. A tree tapped high will give sweeter sap than one tapped low, but the low tap will give the larger quantity. A shallow tap will fetch from the tree a sweeter sap, and one that will produce whiter and better grained sugar than a deep tap, but the deep tap will yield the most molasses. Sap starts just on the south side of the tree, and runs much sweeter than sap from the north side, but sap will run for a long time from the north side of the tree after it has ceased running on the south side.

As soon as the sap starts in the trees the maples are tapped, iron spiles driven in the holes and a covered bucket hung to each one. In the old days the spile was an elder with the pith punched out, and the receptacle for the sap was either a trough hewn out of a birch block or an ordinary pail. The sap falls from the spiles drop by drop, and so slowly that it seems as if a pailful would never be obtained; but on the contrary the trees have to be watched very closely, as the pails fill in a remarkably short time, and the little drops of liquid sugar will be running over the rim of the pail before the stranger would think it possible. As soon as a pail is filled it is lifted from the spile and emptied into a large barrel with a top like a big funnel. This barrel is securely attached to a rude sled or wagon, a drawn about the bush from tree to tree a mild mannered and easy going horse, a ven by a youth especially selected for in patience and carefulness, for the rounds of the camp must be made in a slow and contions manner. An upset in the bush with a cargo of sap aboard owers a driver in the estimation of his fellows, and it is a great in ther in his cap if he comes out when the senson is over with a clean record on that score.

When the rounds of the trees are made.

the big barrel is filled with sap and is taken to the sugar house or boiling shed. There it is emptied into vats, beneath which a steady fire is kept burning. As the sap boils in the vats it is kept constantly agreated by those having charge of that part of the work, who use long handled ladies and rakes. This is the most interesting part of maple sugar making, but it is at the same time the most distressing. The damp wood smoldering distressing. The damp wood smoldering quired thickness and width. The spring beneath the boiling vats, acted upon by the riotsus March wind, sends up dense clouds of thickness, and before being used is tested suffocating smoke. The stirrer chokes, freezes and burns by turns, according to the whim and the temperature of the wind and the combustible qualities of the wood in the fire. These discomforts, however, never ures, a hair placed between the jaws attend sap boiling in the northeastern counmarked 400°, and moved forward half ties of the state, where the sugar houses are inclosed and well appointed.

"SUGARING OFF." After boiling in one vat until certain conditions are brought about, which the sugar maker's skill detects at the proper time, the sap is run into another vat through a strainer and then the boiling is continued. When a proper consistency is reached in the second vat the sap is ready for sugaring off. A few farmers in western Pennsylvania have their boiling houses so equipped that the last proises, but generally the awaiting syrup is loaded in barrels and conveyed to the farm houses, where the farm wives and their daughters take charge of it and "sugar off." for music in my country. Our national It is placed in huge boilers, on stoves ar-tunes and chorals came, as it were, from ranged for the purpose, where it boils and ranged for the purpose, where it boils and bubbles and reduces itself, under the skillful manipulation and superintendence of the

The tests of the different stages of the syrup as it is slowly transformed into sugar are the same today as they were the first day maple sugar was made-a spoonful of syrup on a plate of snow, or dropped into a bowl of cold spring or well water. The work of sugaring off requires the greatest skill and the mest constant attention. If syrup is wanted the quick eye of the farmer's wife detects the stage known as the "buckwheat"-when little three cornered grains form under this test. The syrup is then turned into earthen jugs. When the boiling shows the advance of the hardening stage, the hard work begins. The hot, sticky mass must be beaten and stirred and stirred and beaten, until the grains separate and the sugar assumes a fine, smooth and whitened appearance. While the syrup is still in liquid form it is run into molds and forms of all descriptions, to suit the fancy or convenience of the maker, and set away to cool -Cor. New York Tribuna

Characteristics Which Surround Old Age. An English physician, who has investigated the characteristics and surroundings of centenarians, says he found that the average qualities were a good family history, a well made frame, of average stature, spare rather than stout, robust, with good health, appetite and digestion, capable of exertion, good sleepers, of placid temperament and good intelligence, with little need for and little consumption of alcohol and animal food.-Scientific American.

Safe Manufacturer-Something wrong

with the safe, ch? Banker-The lock is out of order and we cannot get the safe open. How long will it take you to open it for ust

"It won't take long after work begins on it, but it may require several hours to find a good burglar "-Omaha World.

Those Gloves

-What on earth is the matter with the lady over there? Has she the St. Vitus dance?

Briggs-Oh, no; she's just trying to put on a pair of new gloves. - Judge.

GATHERING A CITY CROWD.

Experience of a Waggish Club Man at a New York Drinking Fountain. I have a friend of the clubs-as mad a wag as ever lived when the humor of his before dinner absinthe is upon him. were crossing a public square, one balmy evening last spring; 6 o'clock had just been screeched at us by every factory whistle withing hearing, and the sidewalks were

"I'll lay you the dinners," said my farceur, "that I can create a riot here in

side of five minutes.' He stopped at the public drinking foun-tain and took up the tin cup that was chained to it. The passers by stared a little to see so elegant a gentieman stop to drink at a common fount of cheap refreshment. Several halted, after going on a few paces, to look back. He filled the cup deliberately. The waiting several had become a score. He raised the cup slowly toward his lips. The score grew to fifty. Suddenly he dashed the water into the basin and filled the cup again, only to again empty it untouched. By this time we were encircled by so many people that they could not be counted, and I could hear such observations and inquiries all

"He'll drink it this time." "Bet you the drinks he don't."

"Must be dirty." "What is it?

"May be the cup leaks." "He must be some crank." "What ails him, anyhow?"

"May be common water isn't good enough for him." There was also addressed to him, through this running fire of comment, many more or less friendly and disinterested suggestions and instructions, like:

"Wrench the cup out" from a motherly fat woman, poking her umbrella at him. "Have a stick in it," by a man with a shiny black hat and a shiny red nose. "Tell the waiter to open another bottle.

This sally, which proceeded from a young man in crossed barred trousers, with a very large and massive cane, which he carried like a yard stick, was hailed with such applicate that a park policeman found himself called upon to interfere; whereupon my friend hurled the cup into the basin with an expression of the face indicative of great disgust and loathing, and shoved his way out of the crowd as quickly as he could. We could hear the roar of voices and the sharp rapping of the policeman's club when we turned into the restaurant, a block and more away; and I learned by the papers, next day, that the shiny red nose and the iny black hat slept in a station house cell on a general charge of disorderly conduct and the utterance of murderons threats against some person or persons

It is the same crowd that inspects the sewer hole into which a shiny man descends, the cellar excavation where the men are not working because it is wet weather, the house Mrs. Langtry lives in, or the man at the fountain. This same crowd will invest a shop window where a pasteboard cobbler is stitching at a paper shoe under the propulsion of the heat from a gas jet, or rather under a three ton safe that is being hoisted up to a tenth story window by a rope that may be rotten and machinery that may be on the cent and maximizery teast may be on ene-point of giving way, for all the thought they give to it, or pack a street where some roofers have left a tar pot beiling while they have sat down on a doorstep to eat their dinner. The quality and quantity of amusement an average New York street idler can extract from an hour's stare at an untended tar pot will, no doubt, ever remain a mystery to you and me. But such as it is, he extracts it, and is, to all appearances, quite satisfied with his bargain.—Alfred Trumble in The

Hair Spring of a Watch.

The making of the bair spring is really the most delicate operation about the manufacture of the watch. The wire is received in spools, and is nothing more than a round thread. This is run between hardened steel rollers and flattened, and, being wound on the roll, is then drawn between dlamond dies, which give the reon a register which marks down to one two hundred and fifty thousandths of an

To show to what fineness this measan inch registered 365°.

Of course, every one knows that a hair varies in thickness, but that it should be so exactly measured is a surprise; and when it is remembered that the hair spring of a watch cannot vary even so much as the variance in a hair from the human head, the delicacy of the operation will be emphasized in the imagination. The wire is received in lengths of 1,500 yards, and in this entire length must not vary 3°, or one-thirtieth of what a hair varies in half an inch. The spring is then cut into lengths of twelve inches, and these are wound, four at a time, and very quickly, the tool resembling a large pen-holder, and turning from the end, into the shape of a spring and of seventeen very easily, and is removed from the winder in copper boxes.-Globe-Democrat.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, at a distance of about 250,000,000 miles from the sun, there revolves some 265 little bodies whose diameters vary from 8 or 10 miles to 200. Whether they are, as Professor Young once described them, parts "of a planet spoiled in the making" or not is unknown, and perhaps may never be solved. But certain it is that there are almost numberless little celestial bodies of this character, whose revolutions around the sun are performed as uner-ringly as those of the larger planets. They are called planetoids, from two Greek words, which mean resembling a planet or wanderer .- Public Opinion.

A Dangerous Machine.

One of our inventions-the whirlgig which sprung during the winter from the lack of hills to coast upon and ice to skate over-consisted of a long pole hung on the top of a short upright post, set in the midst of a small pend of ice. To the longer end of the pole was attached a sled by ropes as long as the size of the pond admitted. Power was applied to the short end of the pole by a boy or boys walking in steps cut in the ice, and pushing. It will be seen that the most frightful speed could be almost instantly attained. The sled was like a stone in a sling, and there was a point where it rose in the air with a swing like that of a swallow, to touch the ice only at intervals. The dangerous machine was given up when the skating really began; besides, the spring ice would not bear the strain of the sweep as it revolved upon the upright post. - Ramlin Garland in American

After all the fine words about reform After all the fine words about reform and non-partisanship we find the civil service today administered by Democrata for the promotion of party ends. Under President Arthur, with all his instincts as a trained politician, and with no such piedges as those of his successor, there was not as much political activity on the part of the officeholders to further his ambition to remain in office as there is ambition to remain in office as there is today on behalf of President Cleveland — Philadelphia Evenine Bulletin.

A MUSEUM OF DEATH.

A PLACE THAT IS FULL OF SEN-SATIONAL HORROR.

Catacombs of Sicily's Capital-Pictorial Tragedies in the Ante Room-Skeletons in Full View-The Dead Standing in Niches Like Statues

The capital of Sicily-Palermoclaims nearly a quarter million people, is not, upon the whole, a very interesting city, al-though what we in America call a very "smart" one. It is slowly drawing the life blood from Messina, on the other end of the north coast. It has the average number of churches, with their costly spiritual furniture; it has handosme views from the hills that nearly surround it: it has a museum containing some of the stone fragments of an-cient Greece and Rome; but by far its greatest and most unique curiosity is its Museum of Death. It is situated near one of the edges of the town, and is called the Capu-chin catacombs. I said that catacombs were generally dull affairs; but this is a most startling exception. I do not believe there is any one place in the world that is so full of sensational horror.

PICTORIAL TRAGEDIES. You enter a plain hall hung with a multitude of small paintings. These are pictorial tragedies, telling the form in which death came to those within. One pictures a duel; another the frightful stampeds of a horse-the victim crushed under his beels; another the poor victim's fall from a housetop; another the fatal bits of a serpent, still another portrays a death in the shock of battle. Many are pictured dying quietly in their beds; some are floating away themselves into the regions of eternal bliss. I used to wonder at the Italian in America who came to the stonecutter and wanted him to engrave upon his little boy's tombstone a picture of the load of hav from which he fell to his death, but here was the same thing, only it was Sicilian hay, and done in oil instead of marble.

But this was only the antercom to the great assembly room of death. A mild, innocent looking barefooted monk led us into a long corridor, with strong shelves upon each side
-arranged not unlike the berths of a steamer, only there were five or six of them in a tier. Upon these shelves lay in full view the skeletons of the departed—many of them clothed as if they were still living. Some of them had white kid gloves upon their hands; one woman was dressed in pink satin, and the poor grinning skull wore a white-lace cap, surrounded by a wreath of pink artificial roses. Two brothers embraced in death, sometimes a whole family were thus reunited.

Often there were suspended near the bodies their photographs while living. There never could be given to mankind a plainer lesson concerning the vanity of all earthly objects. The beauty of womanhood smiled within a few inches of the shrunken bones that formeits doleful wreckage. Handsome and intel-lectual man faces apologized for the poor, idiotic looking remains that lay behind them. A lovely girl of 18 and a grand faced old were among the life and death

THEIR OWN GRIM STATUES. Many of the dead stood apright in niches their own grim statues. Some bowed their blighted heads as if in deep reflection; others were kneeling as if in prayer. Sometimes a group of cronies sat together, as if taiking ver old times. None but could easily be found by inquiring friends, for each and every one bore a tablet containing the name and the date of death. Cardinals in their faded red robes were there, bishops by the score, lords and ladies by the hundred, and a king and queen were not wanting to rule over this silent and peaceful colony of the

Through not only one but many of these awful corridors our bright faced monk led us -for there are 8,000 guests in the solemn hos-In the middle of the floors were great piles of coffins, heaped up like luggage at a railway station. Some of them were win-dowed with glass and showed plainly their chastly occupants, others charitably sealed their contents from the eye. This commu nity of the dead years is not without its little ones, in many places lie the skeletons of children dressed in dainty baby clothes. fact, there is no lesson in the great text book of mortality that this unique cemetery does

As I emerged once more into the Blessed air and saw live sunbeams dancing around me it was with an effort that I adjudged my self still of the living. I felt for a while like an escaped skeleton, and after pounding and pinching myself to be sure that I was all there I walked away, thanking God that the soul and body are two different institutions. -Will Carleton's Sicily Letter in New York

Matthew Arnold's Street Courtesy. Matthew Arnold was not quite in barmony with our American ideas of ordinary behav ior, or what, at least, used to be our American ideas. His standard of courtesy was European. The story was told by a Boston lady at the time of his first visit that, being bound for Tremont temple to hear Mr. Ar-nold lecture, she got into a street car that passed down Tremont street, and found the seats all occupied. She happened to find her-self, as she stood grasping a strap, exactly in front of a rather tall foreign gentleman of a somewhat—to her—uncouth appearance. She had stood there some little time when the foreign gentleman leaned forward and asked ther the car went past Tremont tem-"It does, sir," she said. "Ah, thanks," said he "And how shall I know, please," he went on, "when we have reached Tremont temple?" "I am going there," the lady said, "and I will let you know when we arrive."
"Ah, thanks," he said again, and settled back

The lady bung to ber strap until the car reached Tremont templa. She beckoned the conductor to stop, and then said to the for-eign gentleman: "This is Tremont templa." eign gentleman: "This is Tremont temple."
"Ah, thanks," said be. They got off togother, and the lady soon discovered, upon the lecturer's appearance at the desk, what she had already surmised, that the gentleman she had already surmised, that the gentleman who had questioned her was Matthew Arnold himself. She thought it a little odd that, having ventured on the inquiry, he should not have returned the favor of her response by offering her his seat; but the thought probably never entered his head. And the usage in this matter in Boston is assistiating as similating so completely to the European standard that the lady, for that matter, might fare just the same today with an out and out Yankee lecturer.—Boston Transcript

Iron in Milk.

De Leon has been making an extended investigation of the amount of iron in milk, and finds that cow's milk contains more of this constituent than either human or asses' milk. In asses' milk he found .0025 per cent of iron, in human milk .0015 per cent., and in cow's milk .0040 per cent.-New York Mail and Ex-

Revenge in Her Diary.

"I detest him; I never could marry him," said a young girl. "Why, do you know what I call him! I call him the little tin megul.' Oh dear no, not to his face, but in my diary. That's where I take all my revenges, and have everything out with everybody—in my diary. I find it a great relief."—Harper's Bazar.

Truth at Last. The New Orleans Pelican says that "Louisana is a state in which free speech, free elections and a fair count are usknown." This is testimony right from headquarters, and it agrees with the record.—Detroit Tribune

Hyde & Humble are closing out their immense stock of wall paper, mouldings and window shades.

To Contractors. Sealed proposals will be received at the First National bank of Stafford until the 12th day of June, 1888, for the construction of a bank building at Stafford, Kansas.

Specifications can be seen at the office of Gile & Olston, architects, Wichita, Kansas and at the bank, at Stafford. Bids to be in duplicate, and free from alterations or granting.

The bank will require bonds for the completion of the building in four months from the date of contract, and reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

FRANK COX. Cashier.

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N. C. KERBAN,
di7-tf Passenger and Ticket Agent (Missouri Pacific Hailway.) Passenger and Ticket Agent

Horsenen Attention.

The entries close for the June racescom mencing June 5, lasting until June 9, on the 25 of May, to be held at the exposition and fair grounds, Wichita, Kansas. Send in your entries; write to the secretary for entry blanks; our track is the best mile track in the state. J. W. HARTZELL, 155 tf. Secretary and Manager. Horsemen Attention.

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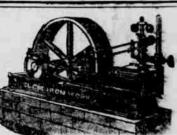
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CITIZENS BANK.

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Stockholders Liabitity, \$500,000 - \$1,000,000

----DIRECTORS C.R. MILLON. A.R. MITTING M. STEWART, JOHN T. CARPBETER.

Largest Paid-up Capital of any Bank in the State of Kanssa.

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. United States, County, Township, and Municipal Bonds Bought and Sold.